Juvenile Delinquency—1916

GROSS INGRATITUDE SHOWN BY BOY TO PROBATION OFFICER

Advertiser 2/14/16

Mrs. Stern Tries to Aid Youth in Going to Picnic, But He Steals Her Cash During the Night

Judge Charles B. Teasley was on the bench Saturday, presiding over the juvenile court, with a fair attendance and business was quickly dispatched.

The probation officers made their weekly reports and final action was taken on one case, that of Jesse Wilson, a negro boy, who will be sent to the Mt. Meigs Reform School. He stole six bottles of soda water from a store on North Perry and Monroe Streets.

This alone would not have been sufficient cause for the action taken, but it is the fifth time he has been arrested for stealing. Also, his father stated that he could not control the boy. Jesse was sent over to the county jail for safe keeping until he is transferred.

Busy Week With Negroes.

Lillian Dungee, probation officer for the negroes, has had a busy week, but most of her cases were not brought to court. Rosa May Horton changed adopted parents, the first not looking after her properly, it was stated. The child, it is said, is inclined to run at large.

A 5-year-old negro child was turned over to its natural father, its mother having died down in the county. The man said he was anxious to care for his offspring.

There was one negro non-support case, and the man promised to care for his family. He was placed under a bond of $300.

Gross Ingratitude.

Mrs. Laura J. Stern met with an experience of ingratitude Saturday morning. She took a 12-year old white boy to her home Friday evening in order that he might go to a Sunday School picnic Saturday. Early in the morning the boy arose, stole $3 from a child's bank and decamped. He also took a boy friend with him to the picnic. A deputy sheriff was sent after him before he "splurged" too heavily on all that money.

There were no white cases in court.

JUVENILE COURT IS EXTREMELY BUSY AT SATURDAY'S SITTING

Advertiser

So Many in Attendance That One of the City Court Rooms Is Used

2-14-16

The juvenile court of Montgomery city and county is growing in proportion, so much so that at its session Saturday one of the city court rooms had to be utilized to conduct the proceedings. There were a number of children and their parents present but others, principally girls, are seldom if ever brought into court. The two probation officers during the week have traversed many miles and investigated a number of cases.

There were four white boys before Judge Teasley, who presides over this court. One was a youth from Chisholm, who broke his promise several times and did not report to the court, as he said he would do. He was sent to the county jail to be kept for a while in order to see if that will make some impression on him. He would start from home on Saturday and roam about the city until dark and go home and tell his mother that neither Judge Teasley nor Mrs. Stern were at the court house.

Three Boys Lectured.

Three white boys were lectured for aiding in sending some stolen money. They helped the boy who, Saturday, May 13, arose from his couch at the home of Mrs. Stern and stole over $4 from a child's bank and then went to a picnic. He had been taken to the home of the probation officer so he could attend the Sunday school outing. He went to it and met three youthful friends. They went to pick blackberries with the preacher, but were excused because they were barefoot. When the pastor and several other boys went into the bushes, the four ran off and went to West End. They stopped at a small store opposite the fire engine house on Bell street and there "blew" themselves. Soft drinks and candy disappeared with lightning swiftness. The boys kept on buying until they could not hold any more and then came to the business part of the city and took in all the moving picture shows.

The boy who stole the money Saturday was sent over to the county jail to be held until arrangements can be made to send him to the reform school at East Lake. His sisters say they can do nothing with him and it is useless to send him home.

Non-Support Case.

The case of Will Cain, a negro man, charged with not supporting his wife and children, occupied the greater part of the time of the court. He was represented by an attorney, who made the defense of former jeopardy for Cain, but judge Teasley overruled it and ordered the negro to either pay his wife $8 per month or work the roads of the county.

His counsel gave notice of an appeal. It appears that Cain has been tried in the court of common pleas on about thirteen counts, all of which charged him with vagrancy. He was found not guilty, and it was upon this decision based his grounds of former jeopardy.

[illegible], a local negro politician, also was charged with non-support. Lillian Dungee, probation officer for the negroes, stated to the court that Jeter had deserted his wife for another woman. Judge Teasley ordered Jeter to return to his wife and support her and live a moral life, otherwise being would take drastic action.

Other Negro Cases.

Nathan Ray, a negro man, was ordered by the court to pay $5 per month for the support of his thirteen-months-old baby. There was also a case of a fourteen-year-old negro girl, charged with stealing two middy blouses. The girl is living in poverty and her condition is distressing. The case was continued.

An eleven-year old negro boy has developed certain instinct, said to be most natural with one of his race. He stole a chicken. Being a small boy, he stole a small chicken, a broiler. He was lectured and told to return next Saturday and give an account of himself.

Lillian Dungee had fourteen cases in all Saturday, and most of them were placed on probation.

Later in the afternoon Cain, who had been placed in jail, sent word to Judge of Probate Court, who is also the juvenile judge, that he would agree to pay his wife $8 per month as ordered by the court. Upon this promise and a bond, Judge Teasley ordered the release of Cain.

JUVENILE COURT'S JUDGE HAS BUSY DAY WITH NEGROES

Says He Finds Women Superior to Men, But Judge Young Differs in Point of View

Advertiser 2/16/16

Judge of Probate Charles B. Teasley who presides over the juvenile court of this county, after hearing several non-support cases among negroes, Saturday remarked to Judge Bolling Young, who sat for him that in every instance of this kind, he always found the woman was superior to the man. Judge Young replied that the same applied in reference to the white people. Judge Teasley answered in the negative to the extent that in the majority of white cases the man has too much pride to be hauled before the courts in cases of this kind.

Miscellaneous expenses was the reason given by Jack Gregory, a negro man, formerly of this city but now living at Greenville, as the reason he could not give $2 per week to support his two sons age ten and seven respectively. The wife said she could work and support herself. Judge Teasley informed Gregory he would pay this amount or work on the county roads and then his wife would receive $15 per month for his labor to the county. Gregory agreed to curtain the miscellaneous expenditures. Incompatibility of temper was the reason he left home and went to Greenville, where he received $6 per week, working for an insurance firm. In the last nine months he has furnished but little support of his children.

Wanted Wife's Lawyers.

Frank Williams was another negro who would not support his wife. He was arrested by deputy sheriffs on a warrant while the court was in session. His wife had retained Hill, Hill, Whiting and Stern as counsel. When Williams was brought into court he said he wanted to get the same attorneys. This being impossible he was given a week to arrange for his trial, and in the meantime he will have to give a bond of $300, or remain in the county jail.

Tom Harmon, the negro boy, who was fined $50 and costs in the recorder's court for carrying concealed weapons was under 15 years of age, and got out on a writ of habeas orpus before Circuit Judge Leon McCord, had his third trial. Attorney Lou Sanderson proved, as in the case before Judge McCord, that the pistol the bad boy had was an old broken one and was being used as a plaything and that the boy was under 16 years of age. Judge Teasley dismissed him with words of advice, it also being shown that the boy was at work.

A ten year old negro boy, arrested by Chief of Police Long for breaking a bottle in the street to throw at another boy, was turned over to the care of his grandmother, who will report on his future conduct.

A Pugilistic Smith.

One of the many Smiths, with an ordinary first name, will fight. Lately turned out of jail he engaged in another fisticuff. The court allowed him to go with the understanding that another exhibition of belligerency on his part meant the reform school.

A small negro boy, who wanted his own way, stay out late at night and do practically everything he pleased, whose mother is dead and whose father disappeared into oblivion, was given another week to check up on his unruly career. If he does not improve he will be confined in the county jail.

A neglected negro boy, who would like to do something for himself, will be found a job of some kind. If not he will be sent to an orphan's home.

Mary Frances Franklin, a large negro girl, under sixteen years of age who about six weeks ago took some clothing from a cousin and who is a weekly penitent before the court, wats to go to some industrial school and learn something. She does not like her surroundings out on the Hayneville road. Her people would write letters for her to bring in the juvenile court and Mary Frances would tear them up and write a letter of her own, asking that she be sent away. If possible her desire will be satisfied and in the mean time she will remain with her people who are expected to raise enough money to send her away. She says she wants to learn a trade.

Shot While After Chickens.

Henry Crowder another negro juvenile, was sent u pfrom the police station. He limped to the rail, leaning on a heavy stick. He had been shot through the right leg while in the act of stealing six chickens at the home of Jules McCree. He had a good home plenty of yard about it, a good mother and chickens on his own premises. He said he was stealing the chickens to sell and buy himself some Sunday clothes. His case was passed until August 19 and if there is no improvement he may be sent to the reform school.

James Cotton was ordered sent to the reform school at Mt. Meigs. He has been arrested by the police three times and as often has been before the juvenile court. In the latter instance it is claimed that "Fido" another negro boy, stole a box of chewing gum and Cotton gummed his teeth in a package of it which he says he only picked up in the street. There was a search for 'Fido' but the boy with the canine appellation could not be found.

There were but two white cases one of a small boy who was just mischievous and he was allowed another week to get the careless habits out of his system. The other was a collision case which was continued.

LILLIAN DUNGEE IS AFTER RESCUE HOME FOR NEGRO GIRLS

Two Acres of Land Donated For This Purpose—Tries to Raise Sum of $1,000

Advertiser 6-4-15

Juveniles bobbed up in court Saturday morning and went through their catechism of questions and mumbled their answers. There were three white boys and about seventeen small negro boys and girls.

Sheriff Waller was heard from. He has a boy who has been in jail for a week, sent there by Judge Teasley, and the sheriff wants to get rid of him. He says the youth is teaching his older prisoners things they never knew before.

A negro boy who threw rocks at his guardian, stoned the house, stayed out at night and used bad language, was ordered sent to jail for two months. This boy yelled and sniffled as Deputy Sheriff Bill Frizzle escorted him to the bastile. He was heartbroken and scared. The two months sentence was simply to impress on him the punishment that can be meted out if the court so desires. He will be kept in restraint for a time and given another chance to behave.

Land is Donated.

Others of the negro race were allowed to go another week, on good reports being made, and homes were found for several.

In this connection, Lillian Dungee, probation officer for the negroes, is endeavoring to secure a fund by subscriptions to erect a rescue home for girls, where they can be kept until homes can be provided for them.

Two acres of land near Mt. Meigs has been donated. She desires to raise $1,000 and started out on this mission the latter part of the week, and so far has received encouragement.

She also expects assistance from the Federation of Colored Women's Clubs, which will meet here for three days, beginning about July 1 next.

Non-Support Cases.

There were ten non-support cases among the negroes, and the probation officers had to follow these up and see that money is paid by the heads of families and in some instances do the buying for the neglected wives and children.

A negro boy, whose first name was Roosevelt, tar black, with a sick father and a stepmother, remains away from home and will not help around the house. He was given another chance.

There were three small white boys in court. They did not look like bad boys, more like they needed home attention. They were allowed to go for another week. One boy said he had received his promotion card at school, but another said he did not get his and had been in the third grade for three years. At the rate he was going the court thought it would be thirty-three years before he graduated.

Boys Want a Home.

Mrs. Laura J. Stern, probation officer for the white children, has two little boys, 4 and 6 years old, for whom she is trying to find homes. They are bright little fellows and any one wishing to adopt one or both of them can communicate with Mrs. Stern and get particulars. The motner of the children, unable to take care of them, would like them located in this vicinity. If no one wants to take them in their care they will be sent to the orphan's home at Mobile.

Mrs. Stern has placed a 6-year-old girl in a splendid family and feels encouraged and expresses the hope that some good family or families will come to the rescue of the two little boys.

HUMOR AND PATHOS ARE INTERMINGLED IN JUVENILE COURT

9/24/16

Negro Pleaded Too Much Mother-in-law in Non-Support Case; One White Case Heard

"Did ah whoop him? Jedge, yo' ask dat chile if Ah didn't whoop him."

A small negro boy was brought before Judge Charles B. Teasley in the juvenile court Saturday for hitting a diminutive white boy. It was a childish row when the white boy snapped a cap pistol in the face of the negro boy, who got a stick and laid for the boy with the toy weapon. The court ordered the mother of the negro to take him home and keep him there.

Going into the serious phase of the court, there were several non-support cases among the negroes. Willie Taylor refused to provide for his wife, Estelle. The mother of Taylor appeared in court and requested the judge to take such action as would eliminate Taylor from his bad habits. He persisted in going with another woman, she said. The court sentenced him to one year's hard labor for the county, and his wife will receive $15 per month as a result of his work. Then the mother relented and asked for a lighter sentence for her son. It was finally agreed that Taylor would pay his wife $10 per month for one year, and to furnish a bond to that effect.

Too Much Mother-in-Law.

Another non-support case was that of Llewellyn Goldsmith, whose wife is a mulatto. He was arrested during the week, his better-half having appeared against him last Saturday and had a warrant sworn out for non-support. Goldsmith was a vigorous looking darkey, wearing jeans. He said the whole trouble was too much mother-in-law. His wife said he would not give her enough money to buy a doughnut, with a large hole in it. The court sentenced him to twelve months hard labor for the county, the wife to reap the proceeds of his work.

There was one white case in the juvenile court which had its pathetic featnres. It appears that the children of a couple are not looked after properly. The court saw to it that they will be in the future.

Weakneses of Boys.

Clarence Holloway, a negro boy, seemed enchanted with the Pekin Theatre. He insisted on sleeping there. His father wanted to take him to Macon, Ga., and Judge Teasley told the boy to go on to Macon with his paternal ancestor and to please leave Macon over in Georgia.

Andrew Jones has a weakness for beating his way to Birmingham on a freight train and the Magic City authorities send him back to Montgomery with a piece of paper tacked on him stating his destination. Jones told the court that he was tired of rambling about ninety-six miles up the road, and now is willing to go out in the field and work. He said he knew of a patch of ground in north Montgomery where there was employment for a boy. He was referred to a Riverside car.

One negro father will be made to pay at least $3 a week for the support of three small children. He is a carpenter but is prone to spend his money anywhere else but with his family.

Female Fungin.

Emma Lewis, a small negro girl, was accused by her folks of stealing money from the house; also a watch. She also is proficient in picking locks, they claimed. She says an older sister taught her to steal. The grandmother of the girl told the court that it was ncessary to send her away, that she cannot do anything with her. The child will be placed in an institution.

There was a negro man of middle age, as far as age goes. He bought liquor and drank it. This curtailed the spending money at home. Whiskey is hard to get in Montgomery, according to his story, and when once found, is expensive. He was ordered to lay aside $2.50 a week for his family, and let the "bootlegger" thirst to that amount.

THE BAPTIST REFORMATORY.

Atlanta Independent

In scanning the report of Rev. A. D. Williams, General Manager of the Baptist Reformatory at Macon, Georgia, we are vividly reminded of Dr. Walker's speech before the General Missionary Baptist Convention at Augusta, Georgia, on the 16th inst. Dr. Walker took the position that the reformatory ought to be sold for the fundamental reason that prisons were not the work of the church, that it was the duty of Christian education to prevent crime by education and enlightment of mankind; that it was not to reform criminals; that the work of the reformatory was the reformation of criminals, which constitute a civic duty that devolved upon the state.

Schools, primarily, were for the purpose of educating above crime and not of reforming people after they had become criminals. The church has plenty to do along educational and mission lines, and the Baptists in common with all other Protestants were tax payers and had a right to call on the state to protect society against criminals; that, the reformatory has never reformed anybody and never will; that there were no children to be reformed and that the reformatory maintained had no way of getting and holding criminals long enough to reform them; that the reformatory, like all prisons was a part of the police power of the state, and the church had no power to enforce police regulations.

Dr. P. James Bryant disagreed with Dr. Walker and entered into an eloquent argument which did not touch the subject. He made a brilliant speech, but he did not touch the meat in the cocoanut. We notice in the report submitted by Dr. Williams that the grand total collected for the year was $2, 010.38; this money was collected from churches, Sunday schools and other Baptist bodies; of the amount colected, $1,124.04 was paid out in salaries as follows: Williams, $433.18, Bennett, $540.00, and White, $150.86; so it seems that Dr. Walker is right. The reformatory is merely operated for the purpose of giving members of the ring a job. There can be no business necessity for a General Manager and a Superintendent. Williams as Manager received $433.18, while Bennett as Superintendent received $540.00.

The report does not show the income from the farm, but it does show that the farm is far from self-supporting; that the manager had to buy hay, stock feed and such other things as might grow on the farm. The reformatory consists of 370 acres of land and a highly paid General Manager, Superintendent and Financial Agent that could not raise enough hay, corn, peas and fodder to feed one mule, two cows, twelve hogs and nineteen chickens. They had to take the money sent them by the churches, Sunday schools and conventions for the support of the criminals to buy something for the stock to eat.

The question naturally arises: What are the duties of the general manager and what is he paid $25.00 per month for and expenses? Possibly, merely to issue a check to Bennett, the superintendent, or White, the agent. What does Bennett superintend if there is a general manager? What is the difference in the duties of the General Manager and the Superintendent of a reformatory? Dr. Walker, you are right. Sell the reformatory in spite of the threats of Dr. Bryant to split the convention, if it is disposed of. You may expect the members of the ring to kick because if the reformatory is disposed of in interest of economy, their salaries are stopped.

What is the necessity of taxing the connections for money to pay men salaries when they are already well paid by their churches? The Manager's report does not show how many children are in the reformatory, nor what work was done along educational and reform lines. The report shows that the reformatory owes $1,496.00 and has assets to meet this liability of $21,111.55. The assets are made up as follows: 370 acres of land, amounting to $20,000.00, and the other $1,111.55 is made up of such items as follows:

4 sheets	$3.00
12 Pillows	9.00
4 saucers	.40
4 tea cups	.40
24 White Plates	2.50
10 case knives	2.50
10 iron forks	2.50

This is to give you some idea of the business conception of the manager of the reformatory, to show you how ridiculous they make themselves in an effort to keep their names on the pay roll. A farm of 370 acres that cannot make enough hay to feed one mule and two cows, and a reformatory that has not a single child in it to reform, ought to be disposed of, it matters not how many times Brother Bryant splits the convention. The only purpose for the money raised by the convention seems to be for salaries of high men. The same bunch of fellows who run the reformatory are receiving high salaries as pastors; and their names are on the pay roll as chairmen and secretaries of the different boards. Some run schools and dispense of money to their schools every time there is a dollar to distribute, and any effort to question the shady transactions, are flatly squelched upon the floors of the convention; but we are going to turn on the limelight and let the little fellows know that the big fellows are eating them up.

JUVENILE COURT HEARS GOOD NEWS FROM ITS CHARGES

Only One Youth, a Negro, Proves Discordant Element of Week

Judge Charles B. Teasley, presiding over the juvenile court, held the regular weekly session Saturday morning and had before him about one dozen negroes and one white youth. All of the former were put on probation, some already having appeared before him and been given a chance to improve. In practically every instance a great change for the better has come over these young negroes. In one instance, however, a negro boy was sent to the Negro Orphans Industrial School at Athens, Ala.

The white boy was hardly recognizable Saturday. When he first appeared before the court, his face was not well washed, his clothes soiled and dusty, hair not brushed and he bore an unkempt appearance generally.

From week to week Judge Teasley allowed the boy to go for the ensuing seven days, giving him good advice. This appears to have been taken advantage of by the youth as Saturday he was well dressed and groomed and looked the picture of health and happiness, instead of the hungry hang-dog appearance he had when he first appeared in the juvenile court.

Two Negro Boys Are Sent to Reformatory

Judge Teasly disposed of about twenty cases in the session of juvenile court Saturday morning.

Two negro boys were committed to reform school, charged with having robbed the home of Mrs. Elizabeth Visscher on Pleasant avenue of three hundred dollars worth of jewelry. The two boys, who are only about fourteen years old, disposed of a small part of the jewelry, and then getting afraid, threw the rest in a sewer. It later was recovered.

Two other negro boys, eight and nine years old, were brought before the court, charged with stealing and trying to sell sacks. Judge Teasly continued this case until next Saturday.

Juvenile Delinquency – 1916

Juvenile Court Assured With Mrs. Laura J. Stern As the Probation Officer

advertiser 2-27-16

New Court Begins Operation March 1, Next, With Judge Charles B. Teasley as Presiding Jurist

A juvenile court has been created for Montgomery County. It will be jointly and equally supported by the city of Montgomery and Montgomery County. The court will be inaugurated on March 1, 1916.

All juvenile cases will be tried by Charles B. Teasley, Judge of Probate. Mrs. Laura J. Stern has been named the white probation officer. Lillian Dungee, wife of Dr. A. C. Dungee, has been named the negro probation officer. The city and county have appropriated $1,800 annually for salaries for these two officers. While not specifically agreed upon, it is understood that the white probation officer will receive a monthly compensation of $100 while the negro probation officer will receive $50 per month.

Provides for Board.

Fifty dollars per month have been appropriated for incidental expenses attached to the enforcing of the juvenile laws. This amount will be equally contributed by the city and county. An advisory board of from ten to fifteen members, one-half of whom shall consist of women, whose duty it shall be to confer with the court in the administration of the law, will be appointed. The members of this board will work without compensation.

It shall be the duty of the probation officers to investigate all cases of juvenile law breakers and after a delinquent child has been placed in the care of its parents or a private home on their honor, it shall be the duty of the probation officer to visit them continually and report on their conduct.

Method of Work.

If a child is arrested, who is under the age of 16, is arrested by the police, for violation of the law, he shall ont be committed to the city jail to await trial, but will be placed in some private place agreed upon by the probation officers and presented for trial before the probate judge. The city recorder will try none of the juvenile cases.

The conference at which the juvenile court was created Wednesday, at the city hall, was attended by W. T. Robertson, J. C. Tyson and T. J. Stough, members of the board of City Commissioners; Charles B. Teasley, Judge of Probate; Henry Hobble, R. H. Jones and J. T. Walker, members of the Board of Revenue, and Dr. W. H. Oates, inspector of State prisons.

Cost of Court.

Dr. Oates read a communication from Judge S. D. Murphy, judge of the juvenile court of Birmingham. The detailed annual cost of the operation of the juvenile court in Birmingham was outlined as follows: Judge of the juvenile court, $2,500; chief probation officer, $1,800; white deputy probation officer, $1,200; colored deputy probation officer, $1,200; deputy probation officer, white woman, $1,020; deputy probation officer, colored woman, $600; main detention home, $4,200 a total of $13,720 annually.

Data on the operation of the court at Mobile was received from G. E. Stone, treasurer of Mobile County; D. H. Edington, recorder of Mobile and Judge J. F. Hogan, judge of the juvenile court of Mobile.

JUVENILE COURT SHOWS EFFICIENCY; VERY FEW CASES

No Whites Before Tribunal at Weekly Session—Negro Boy Will Be Cared For

advertiser 10-1-16

Not a great many months have passed since the Juvenile Court of Montgomery county went into active operation and its work in bettering the condition of the little ones, as well as looking after deserted wives, whose husbands refused to support them, Saturday showed the efficiency of Judge Charles B. Teasley.

At the regular weekly session there were but few cases, whereas, when the court first began its operations, and for weeks following, the court room was crowded.

No Cases For Court.

Saturday the cases for minor offenses had dwindled to a handfull. Mrs. Laura J. Stern, probation officer for the whites, did not have any cases to present in open session. A great deal of her work has been done out of court.

Lillian Dungee, for the negroes, told the court that her list of young ones to be called was small.

Opening the proceedings, Willie Allington, a small negro boy, was reported upon very favorably and the court dismissed him, after his having been on probation for over a month.

S. Grant, negro, brought a case into court which proved his hard luck. He had loaned a horse to a negro woman, who occasionally loaned him her buggy. The horse put in an appearance with a bad cut on its head. Lockjaw set in and the horse died. He had two small negro boys arrested on the word of the woman, who said she saw them near the horse.

There was no evidence against the boys and they were dismissed.

Then Grant asked the court if he could not seek redress by proceeding against the woman. He was advised that it was a matter where he ought to consult an attorney and would come up in a court other than this.

Mother Seeks Relief.

The negro boys were arrested about 11 o'clock at night and taken to the police station, on the warrant sworn out by Grant. Their mother also asked for some relief from such methods but was told she would have to go to another tribunal.

Willie Flowers and Johnny Webb, two small negro boys, walked from Troy to Montgomery county and caught a wagon in the city. They were on their way to Calera where one of them had a grandmother and was taking the other one, an orphan, with him. They were turned over to Lillian Dungee, who cared for them and they will be looked after until the boy with the relative in Calera can be sent there and a home found for the other boy.

Among the non-support cases that have been running in the Juvenile Court was that of a negro who made a fairly good salary working for a railroad, who deserted his wife and young baby and was ordered by the court to pay $20 per month for their support. He made bond in the sum of $300 to carry out the order of the court. Then he left the city. The recourse will likely be a suit against the bondmen for the amount.

JUVENILE COURT HAS A BUSY DAY WITH 17 NEGROES

Judge Teasley Handles Non-Support and Stealing Cases During Session Saturday; All Negroes

advertiser 9-10-16

Saturday proved to be a busy day in the juvenile court room where there were seventeen youthful offenders brought into court by Lilian Dungee, colored probation officer. The majority of these cases were for non-support and stealing.

One colored boy, who claimed to be eleven years old, but looked about eight, was arrested for begging. He claims to have been taught by older boys the "death bed appeal." When the boy was arrested he was asking a white man for a nickle to help bury a baby sister who had died. His story was to the effect that his mother was at home ill, the baby dead and he, being the only one to provide for the family, was obliged to beg for food and money to bury the baby. On further investigation it was discovered that the mother was not ill, that the dead baby had been buried sometime ago, and that his mother did not know of his whereabouts. Lillian Dungee talked with the boy and heard several different tales as to why he begged the money, the most plausible being that he wanted some cake he had seen in a window on Dexter avenue. As the child seems to have no regard for the truth, he was given until October 4 to reform.

Fight Started in Church.

A fight begun in church, resulted in two boys, 14 and 15 years old, being arrested and brought before the rail to answer questions as to their character and habits. Both boys admitted that the argument started in church but that out of respect for that sanctified place they took themselves and their troubles outside. They were given until October 4 to mend their ways and learn to behave in a peaceable manner.

One boy was sent to the reform school for stealing, and being unable to tell the truth. It was not his first appearance in court, though he is but 11 years old. His surroundings, according to the probation officer, are such that no child would be likely to be good unless taken away while yet young.

Participants Queer Names.

A controversy between "sweetchild" and "Baby" over the misplacing of some of the former's clothes, ended in court with witnesses testifying for and against the plaintiff and the defendant. The case was dismissed.

For riding a bicycle down hills and around corners at break-neck speed, one boy was brought to court and made to promise that he would be careful of his speed in future and watch for onrushing automobiles.

The 14-year-old boy who was arrested recently for stealing chickens and who was shot in the leg by the owner of said chickens, practically has received, and made his appearance at the rail. He was given until October 4, to decide whether or not he could refrain from visiting other people's chicken houses at 3 a. m.

Black Triangle.

The case against George Hazzard for non-support was handled with dispatch, as are all the non-support cases coming under the juvenile law. George did all in his power to keep from paying any stipulated sum, preferring to send a few groceries to his wife of five weeks. Judge Teasley expressed his determination to break up these "black triangles" and give every offender his full deserts. George earns $35 a month and must either give $15 a month of that salary to his wife or do his sentence of 12 months at hard labor in the mine. The probation officer says she has found that the majority of non-support cases, brought into court, are "triangles;" that unless there is some infatuation for another woman she can usually settle these differences out of court.

Pay Roll More Than $200 a Month.

That Lillian Dungee has a pay roll of more than $200 a month coming to her for the support of children with a great deal more going to the wives and familes direct, is evidence of the splendid work being done in the juvenile court. Children are not only being taken care of in a better manner but the tendency is to make negro men feel their responsibility more and bring up the moral standard among them.

No white cases were tried Saturday, Mrs. Stern having been successful in settling all matters privately.

CIRCULAR ISSUED IN BEHALF OF THE REFORM SCHOOL.

African American Presbyterian 11-23-16

To the Citizens of the State of North Carolina and Co-laborers, Greetings:

We again come to you with the cause of the unfortunate Negro boy. We have been laboring untiringly for the last fifteen months to free the farm purchased for the establishment of a reformatory for the erring of the colored youth.

Since the beginning of our campaign we have reduced the debt from two thousand ($2,000) dollars to about five hundred ($500) dollars (excepting the Liddell note) which amount we hope to raise before January 1,1917, in order to go to the Legislature and petition for an appropriation for maintaining the school, and to do this we appeal to you once more to assist us in the rescuing of the perishing. We want to ask each Sunday school and missionary Society, white and colored, and all of the colored fraternal organizations of the city of Charlotte to give us a donation of not less than $5 each within the next thirty days. We are also making a special appeal to each teacher and room of the public schools for a liberal donation, and any individual who feels disposed to help us in what we hope to be our last effort before the opening of this much needed institution, for we have been assured by the fair-minded men that our cause will get due consideration in the next session of the legislature. Therefore let us not leave a stone unturned, a dollar unpaid, that the cause might not be hindered. Don't be uneasy, for the matter is in the hands of some of North Carolina's best citizens, white and colored.

The following names compose the active trustees who are now endeavoring to open the school as

this money is collected.

Thad L. Tate, chairman; Silas B. Washington, treasurer; F. J. Anderson, secretary; A. A. Wyche, M. D., Bishop George W. Clinton, D. D., H. L. McCrorey, D. D., A. M. Moore, D. D., Durham; F. W. Avant, M. D., Wilmington; W. P. Evans, Laurinburg; R. J. Beverly, Wadesboro; Z. Alexander; Berry O'Kelly, Method.

Advisory to the Board: Mr. H. McAden, president of the First National Bank; Hon. John M. Morehead, ex-Congressman; Mr. F. D. Alexander.

These gentlemen have promised to give their advice and influence in any way possible to aid in the establishment of the reformatory. Attorneys Heriot Clarkson, (Miss) Julia M. Alexander and Mayor T. L. Kirkpatrick have always stood by the movement and stand ready to give whatever legal advice that may be necessary.

Among the last contributors to this cause were A.J. Draper, $100; Hon. John M. Morehead $50; R. J. Reynolds, $100; Mr. J.H. McAden, $25; and a number of the best citizens of the city.

NO WHITE CHILDREN IN JUVENILE COURT SATURDAY MORNING

Negroes Organize Club to Defray the Expenses of Three Wayward Girls of the Race

Ernestine White, a negro girl, who has been confined in the county jail for the past six weeks, her conduct being such that the probation officer of the juvenile court could not do anything with her, will go to an institution in New Orleans.

This was decided on by Judge Charles B. Teasley, Saturday, presiding over the juvenile body. It was related in court that Ernestine violated all of the rules of etiquette of the county lock-up by trying to place Inside Day Jailer Cronin on a red hot stove in the kitchen of the bastile, and scorched his trousers.

There were several other wayward negro girls in court. Three of them will also be sent to the New Orleans institution

Preacher Sent To Jail.

Lewis Moore, familiar on the streets as a negro preacher, was sent to the jail for one week. It was charged that he would not support his three children and several charitably inclined neighbors looked after them, one practically adopting a son. Moore said he was a carpenter. The court advised him to go to work and quit doing so much preaching. It is thought that by next Saturday Moore will feel more inclined to look after his offspring.

Emelina Lewis, a negro girl about 6 years old, will be sent to the house of correction. It was related by a negro woman that she breaks into houses of people and steals money and jewelry. She does not care for anything to eat or to wear, but money must be left out of her sight. In relating the shortcomings of Emelina, the negro woman stated that the girl was a big story teller that "she did not know where the truth lives at." The woman said she was obliged to' acknowledge the truth. Asked if she wanted the girl sent away she said she did, as the court would not let her "kill her."

Twins On Probation.

Tim and Tom McCoy, negro twins, about 12 years old, were up to answer for jumping on Fletcher Rogers, another negro boy. There was a general melee in front of The Montgomery Journal office and Tim hit Fletcher on his head with a brick. Fletcher responded with a bottle, and Tom jumped in to help his twin brother. The court announced that the rough work about the outside of The Journal offie, carried on by newsboys would have to stop. The twins were placed on probation, with the reform school hanging over their heads for any future misconduct.

Lillian Dungee, probation officer for the negroes, Saturday stated that Alice White, principal of the Girls' Industrial School, is giving tuition to children of a negro man of this city, who went to Detroit, Michigan, leaving his children to shift for themselves.

Negro Club Organized.

The Anna M. Duncan Club, of which Lillian Dungee is president, has pledged to assist in defraying the expenses of three wayward girls who will be sent to an institution in New Orleans. There are thirty members of this organization who assist the probation officer in many ways.

There were no white cases in the juvenile court Saturday. Mrs. Laura M. Stern stated that she is now getting matters so shaped that she can dispense with the appearance of juveniles in the court room and also saves them the embarrassment and humiliation.

LILLIAN DUNGEE IS APPEALING FOR AID IN DESTITUTE CASE

Negro Probation Officer Tells of Pitiful Circumstances of Family

As the result of a statement by Sarah Blue, a negro woman that she and her seven children stole 32 blooded chickens on the young place near Montgomery, because they were on the verge of starvation, Lillian Dungee, colored probation officer, has sounded an appeal on behalf of the woman and her family. Five members of the family, including a three months old infant, are in jail, while six children, five in the juvenile class are destitute in the country, according to the probation officer, who made a special trip to the home of the negro woman Thanksgiving Day.

Sarah Blue told a pitiful story. She declared that on Wednesday night there was nothing in the house for the children to eat except a small pan of meat. They all went to bed cry for food. The woman said she had retired when she decided that she would obtain food for them, at any cost and dressing herself, bade two of her children to go with her to the Young place, where they took away 32 Rhode Island Red chickens.

She declared that necessity forced her into the crime and that she had intended to use part of the chickens for food and to sell the remainder in order to buy other necessities of life. When she was arrested, the fowl had been killed and most of them were dressed. Three were found between the mattresses of a bed.

The husband of the family is said to be a poor provider and it is claimed that he has spent most of his time fishing on the river in an effort to get enough of the finny tribe to feed his family. He, his wife, a son thirteen years old, a daughter of fourteen years and the baby are in jail.

The probation officer declares that the rest of the family at the home which she visited, are in a sad plight being without food or clothing. A good Samaritan of the neighborhood had volunteered temporarily to take care of the five juvenile members. The probation officer calls assistance at once for these stricken people, insisting that it is one of the most worthy cases that has come to her notice.

Solicitor Seibels doubtless will turn the cases involving the imprisoned son and daughter over to the probation officer. But the charges against the parents of the family must be thrashed out in the courts, it would seem now, unless other means are devised.

BOYS OF INDUSTRIAL FARM NOT FORGOTTEN BY FRIENDS

Eight years ago no one was interested in the boys of the blue form, now called the Industrial Farm School for incorrigible boys, but the cimissioners of Chatham county. It is through them that many of these children are saved from starvation and exposure.

The Negroes not having an institution to care for the orphans, neglected, and wayward children, the commissioners had to do something, as the children were becoming a nuisance on the streets. Therefore they were sent to the brown farm, as an experiment. It was not very long before they found out that that was not the place for them, because they came in contact with the older criminals. They decided to send them to another farm, called the "Blue" farm. After doing all they could to make conditions better, they were puzzled and wondered why the boys would be arrested shortly after being discharged. It was suggested that if they sent some one of their own race to teach them and be a mother and give them a good moral training, there would be a few saved. The commissioners were only experimenting, trying to do some good, and what are the results? They have been very fortunate in getting Mr. S. P. Brazell for superintendent, who is doing all he can to make it one of the best institutions in the state. He is positive, but kind, and does all he can to make the children comfortable. He found the present school too small and asked for a new school, and kitchen. They are now being built and will soon be completed. The comissioners are willing to do more if we would only show our appreciation and have more interest in the unfortunates of our race.

Everybody is happy because the children enjoyed the best Christmas they ever had on the farm and many of them their first Christmas.

The commissioners wanted them to have a good dinner, therefore they did their part and the Willing and Sunshine Workers of the Urban League through their friends contributed towards the dinner, making them have as a nice a dinner as anyone enjoyed and they have enough fruit cake and candy for New Year's day.

Mrs. Deas and Mrs. Wright kindly assisted the matron with the dinner and the boys enjoyed the following menu: Rice, corn, sweet poptatoes, roast pork, chicken, bread, apples, oranges, candy and lemonade.

The building was beautifully decorated with palms, cedar and bamboo vines. The next surprise was a Christmas tree given by a committee of the Women's Auxiliary of the Protective Association. The committee came out Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock and dressed the tree. The ladies deserve great credit, as the tree was beautifully decorated. The exercises began at 4 o'clock and were indeed enjoyable. The matron and her boys find words inadequate to express their many thanks and gratitude to the commissioners, superintendent, Women's Auxiliary of the Protective Association and the Urban League for making it pleasant during the holidays. We wish you and all our friends a happy and prosperous life, also many joys and few sorrows.

The Matron

EDITORIALS.

Kansas City Sun

Assuming that the Negro Democrats of Missouri by virtue of their having furnished the majority which elected the new governor will have a great deal of influence with the powers, it is hoped that our race will receive a little better deal in the matter of treatment of wayward girls. It is claimed that notwithstanding the school provided at Tipton, Jackson county officials refuse to commit wayward colored girls, the claim being made that the expense is a burden too heavy for the county. Many of our unfortunate girls who from lack of proper home training and parental care are constantly falling into evil ways, as do the girls of all other races. Our girls, however, are either ordered to attend the public schools to be reformed or are given some other orders equally as impracticable. The authorities do not appear to reason that an incorrigible running loose in a community, especially among others of her age, is more expensive in the long run than if she were committed to a reformatory for special care and treatment. It is claimed that the Jackson county funds are low and that economy must be practiced, yet it is noted that the superflous number of officials and subordinates still eat bountifully from the crib and that money is spent lavishly in all other directions. The old idea that Negroes pay but an insignificant part of the taxes can no longer be held up. There are over one thousand Negroes in Kansas City whose individual taxes average three dollars per month to say nothing of the remaining thousands who pay smaller sums, and it certainly is poor encouragement for good citizenship that all works of public economy should begin always at our end of the string.

At a monster mass meeting under the auspices of the Tuesday Evening Club of Social Workers at the Howard Theatre Sunday afternoon, addresses were delivered by Prof. George. William Cook, secretary of Howard University; Prof. Kelly Miller, dean of the College of Arts and Science of Howard University; and by B. Howard Clark, chief probation officer of the local juvenile court. The topic for the occasion, and in which deep interest was aroused, was "The Need of an Industrial Home School for Delinquent Colored Girls."

Juvenile Delinquency — 1916

JUVENILE COURT HAS SHORT SESSION FOR SATURDAY'S MEETING

Advertiser

7/28/16

One White Boy Fails to Report and May Be Sent to Reform School by Teasley

A short session marked the proceedings of the juvenile court Saturday morning, Judge Teasley granting more time to delinquents who appeared before him, they having good reports of their conduct during the past week.

Mrs. Stern, the probation officer for the white children, had five boys before the court. Two of them were the youths who trespassed on the Lafayette school property. They were given a second installment of talks for the good of boys and allowed more time in order to show that their intentions are all right.

Faces Reform School.

Another boy, whose name is Jimmie, his last name not being used at the request of the probation officer, failed to appear as he promised. It is believed that he is slated for the reform school at East Lake.

His shortcomings are stealing, staying out late at night, chews tobacco and smokes cigarettes, plays craps and tell untruths.

Two other disobedient boys were given two more weeks to get in the habit of being good.

Among the negroes, one of the rock throwing boys of Cleveland Heights, made his second appearance. He was in the habit of throwing stones at negro women going home from work in the cotton fields. He was given one more chance.

Two Children Fight.

There was a case of two negro children, each about seven years old, living in the same neighborhood who devoted their time to fighting. One was a boy who hit the girl in the head with a stone. She appeared with a bandage over the wound. In retaliation the girl bit the boy.

Both were arrested and sent up from the police station. The court told the mothers it is nonsensical to bring children of that age into the juvenile court; that the mothers should see that they behaved themselves and if they did not the parents would be disciplined.

Clanton Everhart, the negro boy who will not tell what he did with a watch and some other jewelry he has stolen, was not given his weekly walk from the jail to the court house. He will remain in the county lock-up until he does divulge the whereabouts of the stolen property.

Child For Adoption.

Lillian Dungee has a two-months-old negro baby for adoption. Its mother is but 16 years of age and was not thought to be the proper person to have it in charge.

Many charitable people of the city are sending to the house of the probation officer for the negroes, food and clothing and she has many callers there; in fact is now being overrun with them. While contributions of this kind will be received gladly the probation officer fears that eventually she will have to have some place for these people to come, other than her home, as it will be too much of a proposition to handle there.

PLAY GROUNDS ARE NEEDED FOR TOTS, SAYS MRS. L. STERN

Probation Officer Points Out Fact That Children Are Not Bad Naturally; Many Cases Heard

Advertiser

6-18-16

Juvenile court had its interesting features Saturday when Judge Teasley held the regular weekly session. Mrs. Laura J. Stern, looking after the white children, had three little white boys in court and they were allowed to leave and will not be required to come again if they behave themselves. They are the ones who helped another white boy spend about $4. which he had stolen, for soda pop, marbles, candy and moving picture shows.

Mrs. Stern desires to call the attention of the city authorities and the public generally to the urgent need of play grounds and social centers for children. The city is in dire need of a place where the young ones can assemble and play childish games and a swimming pool would be a feature not only for the amusement it would afford but for the sake of cleanliness.

Not Naturally Bad

These social gathering places would have the effect of checking the number of cases of delinquents and improve the condition of the children, she says. Children, Mrs. Stern said, are not naturally bad. Their misconduct in nearly every case is caused by their neglect, the home environments being absolutely lacking.

Mothers, she says, particularly in the West End, work from early morning to late in the evening in the mills and cannot care for their children at home. Others living in the suburbs and working in the city are equally helpless in looking out for their households during the day time. They only see their children at night and do not know if they are bad or not. In fact the mothers of necessity see so little of their offsprings that they are really not acquainted with them, their habits, and daily movements.

In one suburb, she states, there are five churches which are endeavoring to reach the people. They are successful with the older people but not with the children to any appreciable extent.

Negro Must Pay

Lillian Dungee had the usual quota of negroes in court Saturday morning. The case attracting the most interest was that of a comely looking negro woman, with an infant in her arms. Her husband, Mack Barnes who works for a railroad company and gents $40 per month, has failed to properly provide for the family. He also had refused to come to court and was brought there by a deputy sheriff. It was stated that he had a habit of running around with other women and posing as a single man.

Before Judge Teasley he appeared haughty and was sarcastic in his remarks until called to account. His general bearing was arrogant. His honor surveyed Barnes for a moment and took his measure. After hearing the evidence of the wife and her father, a well known and respected negro man of this city, he gave Barnes the alternative of working the county roads for one year, or paying his wife $20 per month for the support of herself and child. At the mention of working the county roads, the "feathers of Barnes fell." His uppish demeanor vanished. He quickly chose the latter alternative and will have to give a bond of $300 as surety that he will give his wife the monthly allowance, paying it through Lillian Dungee, the probation officer.

Accuse Each Other

William Jackson and Willie Hamilton, two negro boys, still are locked up in the county jail, in order to get the truth out of them as to who stole the satchel containing $300 worth of jewelry from Mrs. Bessler of No. 232 Pleasant avenue. Each boy accuses the other and also each bringing the name of a third boy.

Detective Avant has been working on the case and has found where some of the stolen goods went, but the boys maintain a reticence about the affair. In order to thaw out their memories Judge Teasley will have both kept in the county jail another week. In the meantime Detective Avant will continue working on the case.

Mattie Walker, a negress with a good reputation, appeared in court and stated that her husband, a chauffeur, would not contribute to the support of herself and child. A warrant was sworn out for his arrest. The negro makes about $30 per month, not including any extra money he may get hold of running a hired automobile.

May Get Hudson Boy

There is a chance that Elliott Hudson, the young negro boy who killed John Frazier on Prospect street last Sunday, when the latter was beating his aunt, will be turned over to the juvenile court. The boy is not more than 14 years old, and some say that he is younger.

Lillian Dungee has found a home for one negro girl and has two more aged 9 and 10 years respectively, for whom she would like to find some one who will properly care for them.

Indus. Farm Boys Given Outing

The Savannah Tribune

6/17/16

BY SUPERINTENDENT BRAZELL AND COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

Urban League Contributes Generously To the Boys' Outing

Last Saturday was a gala day for the eighty-one boys confined to the Chatham County Industrial Farm, for they were given a picnic at the home of Mrs. Rachel Moore, the matron of the farm at her beautiful home at Cattle Park.

Bright and early the boys were up dressed in their immaculately clean overalls and jackets and were on their way tramping gayly along the road to the picnic grounds three miles away. The distance was but a mere trifle to them and as they smilingly trudged along the road, some whistling, some singing. Early travelers on the road were attracted by their bright contenances and joyous behavior.

A little after nine oclock they reached Cattle Park and upon arriving there broke out into a thunderous yell. All kinds of games were indulged in by them. Some engaged in a game of the national pastime, others ran foot races and still others took to the boats and tried their luck in fishing. It was truly a gay time these little eighty-one charges of the county had, and the visitors from town who went out to see them at their annual picnic were well paid for their trip.

About two o'clock dinner was served by Mrs. Moore and two ladies from town who assisted her, Mrs. Rebecca Styles Taylor and Miss Mamie Zachery. The boys had everything to eat that their appetites craved and the dinner was finished off with ice cream furnished by the local Urban League and candy contributed by Kress' Ten Cent store.

After dinner an open air concert was furnished by the boys and it was a real treat. Their singing of some of the plantation melodies was excellent. Several quartets sang and as each finished its repertoire of songs the boys all gave them a loud round of applause. The music in general was fine and well worth listening to.

About four o'clock the happy little band started homeward, or better farmward, singing one of their popular ballads "Tipperary."

The picnic was arranged by the county commissioners, of which Mr. G. Reuben Butler is clerk and Mr. S. P. Brazell, superintendent of the industrial farm.

The discipline of the boys and their general appearance reflected credit on Supt. Brazell and Mrs. Moore, the matron, and gave unmistakable evidence of the good work they are doing for these eighty-one county charges.

LILLIAN DUNGEE IS MAKING SUCCESS IN UNRAVELING CRIMES

Advertiser

Probation Officer For The Negroes Materially Aids Officers In Ferreting Out Essential Details

6-16-16

Instead of being looked upon as a probation officer by the young negroes who have a tendency to do wrong, Lillian Dungee is now considered a detective by them because of the manner in which she ferrets out cases of thefts committed by the juveniles of the negro race.

The latest piece of secret service work done by her was the finding out of two boys who are alleged to have been principals in the robbery of a house occupied by Mrs. Bissler, No. 232 Pleasant Avenue, by William Jackson and Willie Hamilton. The former was locked up at the police station on a charge of suspicion, and Lillian Dungee was asked to see the boy in connection with something that had gone awry. From him she learned that a satchel, containing about $300 worth of jewelry, consisting of diamond rings, diamond set pins and a watch and chain and other trinkets, had been taken from the house as well as other articles.

Jackson is the boy now on probation, charged with stealing a revolver from a white man named Barclay. He is in the county jail, and Hamilton was brought there Thursday and told a few things about the robbery, which the police are investigating. He at first denied knowledge of the robbery, but later told enough for the probation officer to get on the trail. He said that Jackson had sold some of the things, and had thrown the jewelry away. This part of the story was not believed. Policeman Curtis Thursday had the Hamilton boy in tow going over the route of places where some of the property is alleged to have been taken. Detective Jimmy Avant also found some of it thrown in the Genetta ditch.

Both Hamilton and Jackson have been at the Mt. Meigs Reform School, but were paroled several years ago when the rules there were not as strict as now. Inmates there cannot be released unless the superintendent of the institution gives his permission. This action was taken during the administration of Governor O'Neal.

RACE QUESTION A WARM FEATURE IN HOUSE DEBATE

(Special to The Record)

Washington, April 27.—The race question bobbed up in the house on Monday, and there was an old-time sectional debate, such as used to be quite common up to twenty years ago. The bloody shirt was waved to and fro and much bitter language was used.

It all came up on a bill to establish a juvenile court in the District of Columbia, and to give the court power to place juvenile delinquents in institutions of correction. Representative Clark, of Florida, offered an amendment providing that white and colored children should be placed in separate institutions, and that there should be probation officers for each race.

Republican members charged that this would be discrimination against the negroes, and they waxed eloquent over it. Many—in fact nearly all—the northern democrats sided with them. Southern members charged the opposition with playing politics on the bill, and taunted them with being inconsistent, in that there are separate schools for white and colored children in the District of Columbia. They wanted to know why delinquent children of each race should not be confined in separate institutions of correction.

After more than two hours' of debate the Clark amendment was rejected by a vote of 197 to 112, and then the bill was passed. Practically all the northern democrats voted with the republicans, for it is a fact that the districts where the negro vote is a factor the northern democrats are just as eager to bid for it as are the republicans.

But, as a matter of fact, it is commonly understood that if the bill becomes a law the commissioners of the District of Columbia will provide separate institutions for white and colored children, as is done in the matter of schools. That is the general understanding, but when it came to writing this in the law there was a mighty hullaballoo, and it just couldn't be done.

WOMEN AID GIRLS' HOME

The Journal & Guide

STATE FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS RAISED $827.73 FOR INSTITUTION SINCE OCTOBER, 1915—WILL EMPLOY TEACHER.

10/21/16

Members of the Ways and Means Committee who live in Tidewater met on Saturday, October 14 at 1 p. m., at the residence of Miss Clara L. K. Bailey, 718 Carroll street, Portsmouth.

The Chairman, Mrs. Josephine M. Norcom, presided. Every phase of the work was discussed, concerning moneys previously raised, reports and leaflets printed and passed to the public. The committee felt that the women of the State have every reason to be proud of such a noble work instituted by the women's clubs.

The secretary's report showed that $618.23 had been raised by the clubs for the Girls' Home since October 15, besides the Dorcas Art Club of Hampton at a cost of $90.00 furnished, the first honor room of the Federation Cottage and the Women's Council of Richmond furnished the reception room at a cost of $119.50, these last through the president, Mrs. Harris Barrett.

The expenditures for printing, mailing, badges, banner, and stationary amounting to $55.85. Amount turned to State treasurer $537.38. Amount in committee treasury $25.00.

The probability of the committee employing a teacher for the Girls' Home was discussed and on motion it was decided that the committee would employ a teacher for five months beginning January 1st, 1917. The committee felt that there would be no better way to show our appreciation of the very excellent work of Mrs. Ethel Gordon Griffith, the matron, than to help through giving the teacher for the work. The following was reported toward the teacher's salary through Mrs. I. C. Norcom, Portsmouth, $13.00; Miss C. L. K. Bailey, Portsmouth, $3.50; Mrs. A. V. Clark, Newport News, $5.00; Mrs. C. E. Jones, Newport News, $5.00; Mrs. C. W. Davis, Bristol, $7.30.—Total $33.80

Others will report later until December 15th, when we hope to have the full amount to pay the teacher's salary for the five months.

After a very enjoyable luncheon the ladies left for their various homes.

SUN

Baltimore, Md.

NOV 13 1916

TO DISCUSS SOCIAL WORK

Conference Of Charities And Correction Meets This Week.

HOUSING PROBLEM ON PROGRAM

Formation Of Tri-State Organization May Be One Outcome Of The Sessions.

Miss Kate M. McLane, widely known for her social and philanthropic activities, her strong and vigorous work in securing the passage of the Child Labor law, and more recently as one of the enthusiastic members of the Women's Wilson League, will preside at the opening meeting of the three-day session of the Maryland Conference of Charities and Correction at the Emerson Hotel tomorrow evening, and present her presidential address.

In speaking of the conference yesterday and describing some of the things to be done by it, Miss McLane said:

"The objects of these conferences of social workers are: First, to provide an opportunity for free public discussion of the problems of the dependent, defective and delinquent classes, and by such free exchange of experiences and opinions to help point the way for better care of the weaker members of society; and, second, to spread information about and encourage co-operation in humanitarian efforts, with the purpose of further improving the charitable and correctional system of our State.

Chairmen Have Been Active.

"This year we have five unusually good chairmen, who have taken great pains to make up interesting programs for their respective sections. Each general meeting of each committee will be addressed by an out-of-town speaker, who has some special message for Baltimore. For instance, the night meeting on Thursday is in charge of the committee on housing and town planting, with Gen. Lawrason Riggs presiding, and the chief address will be by Bernard J. Newman, secretary of the Philadelphia Housing Association, on 'What Philadelphia Has Accomplished for Better Homes,' with stereopticon illustrations.

"Mr. A. M. Grier, from the T. du Pont de Nemours Powder Company, will tell of some efforts of that great industrial concern to give its wage-earners decent homes. Dr. William H. Welch, of this city, will point the moral for Baltimore and remind us of our duty to amend Baltimore's housing code and our dangers from neglecting it.

To Discuss Negro Workhouse.

"Another general session which should attract a large audience is the one on Wednesday evening in charge of Mr. William H. Whittaker, superintendent of the Colored Workhouse, at Occoquan, Va., six miles from Washington. There on a tract of 2,500 acres is being worked out an experiment which must have great influence in reforming society's methods of reform. Back to the country certainly seems to be a solution of the problem of the prisoner and the citizen of weak will and bad education.

"Social workers from Delaware and the District of Columbia are co-operating in this year's conference and a permanent tri-state conference may be organized."

LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

JUVENILE COURT AID PAYS OFFICER'S SALARY

Little Rock Negro Women Doing Valiant Service for Delinquent Children of Their Race.

To the best of the writer's knowledge Little Rock in the only city in the South which has a negro probation officer paid by private funds contributed by the negroes themselves, and we have reason to be proud of this progressive move on the part of our negro women, who for 10 months past have made it possible for neglected and delinquent children of their race to receive needed attention. The chief probation officer in the county has this to say in her annual report:

No Apologies to Make.

"Last year we called attention in our report to the poor work which had been done among the negro children by our office. We are happy to say we have no such apologies to make for the work of the past year. Last December a small band of negro citizens, mainly women, organized a Juvenile Court aid (colored), and authorized us to employ a negro officer at their expense. On January 1 the work was begun at a salary of $30 per month, which the association has generally met promptly. It will be noted that the number of negro children handled during the year has increased from 69 for last year to 211 this. There is no institution to which any of these children can be sent, and the officer has been taxed to the limit to find homes when many of the children are not fit for homes, and there is not even a negro orphanage in the state to which a dependent child may be sent. The negroes who are paying for the work have felt the increased cost of living, and have had a hard struggle to meet their obligation during the last two months, so it is to be hoped the county will soon take over this valuable work and place it on a permanent basis. There will still be enough work in caring for the neglected negro children to utilize all the funds of the little organization. We cannot stress too strongly the benefit of such preventive work. Bad negro citizens are social liabilities just as bad white ones are."

Importance of Work.

To appreciate the importance of this work it is well to remember that negro children of 10 are sometimes sent by the criminal courts to the county farm because there is nothing else to do with them when the home fails.

Herald

AGS

SEGREGATION OF RACES DEFEATED

Heflin Sharply Criticizes Madden of Illinois for His Attitude on Question—Republicans Vote Solid

Washington, April 24.—(Special.)—Mr. Heflin of Alabama in discussing the juvenile court bill for the District of Columbia, to which he favored an amendment for placing white children in an institution separate and distinct from negro children, made spirited reply today to Representative Madden, republican of Illinois, who opposed the amendment.

Mr. Heflin said: "I am not surprised at the position of the gentleman from Illinois. He voted here against a bill that prevented marriage between the races in the District of Columbia and he lives in a district where marriage between the races is permitted.. The gentleman represents a district so ebony hued and of such 'ransom' odor that you can see the kinks on it from the capitol and smell it across the continent.

"Mr. Lincoln opposed marriage between the races. I voted for the bill that would prevent it in the District of Columbia, and I would vote for a provision of that kind covering every foot of soil in the United States."

By a solid republican vote the amendment segregating the races in the district was beaten.

St. Louis Republic

FEB 3 1916

NEGRO HOME STAFF CHOSEN

Mrs. Fanny Oliver of St. Louis to Be Superintendent of State Institution.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Feb. 2.—Announcement was made to-day by Miss Jeanette McConachie, secretary of the Board of Managers of the State Home for Incorrigible Negro Girls, of the selection of the following officers: Superintendent, Mrs. Fanny Oliver, negro, of St. Louis; housekeeper, Mrs. Ella Lane, negro, of Jefferson City; engineer, James Leach, white, of Fulton; teacher, Mrs. Emma B. Parker, negro, of Clayton. They are effective April 15, when the institution will open with a capacity of 100 inmates.

The post of manager has not been filled.

Mrs. Oliver was elected from a large field of applicants. She has for 16 years been superintendent of the Hebron Rescue Home in St. Louis and before that was a teacher in the negro schools. She is a graduate of Lincoln Institute.

Juvenile Delinquency—1916

TRAINING FOR NEGRO BOYS.

To the Editor: There is real and genuine need in or near this city of an institution for the reception and training of negro boys, from 10 to 14 years of age. Such is the home life of hundreds of working colored people that, with almost continuous absence from their residences, working in various employments for their living, proper attention cannot be given to boys of such age. Many such boys neglect school as they please, get into mischief, and turn up at the Juvenile Court. What disposition can be made of them with respect to their own future and the best interest of the community? I know of absolutely nothing save their committal to Cheltenham Reformatory, which, besides having a limited capacity, is not altogether suitable to meet the peculiar exigencies of the situation.

Besides such as might be committed to a proper place, through the Juvenile Court, there are any number of poor but industrious colored people who would only be too glad to pay a small charge for the schooling, care and training of boys, who, under all the circumstances, cannot by them be satisfactorily handled. But there is no place where they can send such. I would dare venture a suggestion.

The corporation of the Maryland Home for Friendless Colored Children, of which the writer is president, carries on a similiar work for colored boys between the ages of two and ten at its 32-acre farm near Ellicott City, Md. We have sufficient ground for additional work of the nature alluded to. What is needed is a suitable two-story building, one story for a general workshop and the other for dormitory purposes. If charitably disposed persons in the community, who are interested in negro welfare would contribute two or three thousands dollars, such a building could be realized. A man teacher, skilled in an elementary knowledge of the various trades, would be requisite for the new work.

I am fully persuaded that a small committee, consisting of Judge Williams, the general secretary of the supervisors of city charities, and the general secretary of the charity organization, together with a committee of three from my own institution, if encouraged by some who have the means, might be able to serve well and wisely the best interest of the community along a line which is most urgent. Indeed. I have the fullest confidence in both the ability, as well as the affectionate interest, of the gentlemen named, in doing the square thing with respect to all interests. Respectfully yours,

GEORGE F. BRAGG, JR.

President of the Maryland Home for Friendless Colored Children.

Baltimore, May 24.

Lillian Dungee Is Praised by Negroes

Advertiser

At a meeting of the Sunday School teachers of the Old Ship A. M. E. Zion church, the work of Lillian Dungee, wife of Dr. Dungee, the well known negro physician of Montgomery, among the negro juvenile delinquents in the county was discussed and resolutions of appreciation and encouragement were adopted. Her appointment as probation officer for the negro delinquents was pronounced as the most desirable that could have been made, as far as the members of the race are concerned.

NO WHITE CHILD IS IN JUVENILE COURT SATURDAY MORNING

Advertiser 8/27/16

Cases Among Negro Delinquents Show Marked Decrease Each Week—Court Officers Praised

Not a single white child was before Judge Charles B. Teasley, of the juvenile court Saturday, which is considered a most encouraging sign, and the cases among the negroes are decreasing every week, which is conceded to be a tribute to the probation officers who have been working constantly for the betterment of the children of the city under 16 years of age. And the workings of the juvenile court has been going on but a comparatively short time.

COMMERCIAL

Buffalo, N. Y.

HONOR SYSTEM FOR DELINQUENT GIRLS.

The following unique method of treating girls at a reformatory is described in an article in the August Southern Workman on the Industrial Home School for Colored Girls in Hanover county, Va.

"The marking system is used, and when a girl succeeds in making an average of ninety-eight per cent for two months in succession she is allowed to wear a white waist on special occasions. When she succeeds in making an average of ninety-eight per cent for three months in succession she is allowed to wear a white dress to evening prayers and on other special occasions. She is known as an honor girl. After a girl has worn a white dress three months, making an average of ninety-eight per cent, she is given a blue band which is worn on the left arm. An additional blue band is given for every three months that she keeps her good record. When she has received four bands she is ready to be paroled.

"No girl can wear a white dress or waist who cannot launder it well. When an honor girl fails to keep to the standard she has to go back to the uniform, but she is given a chance to start all over again and work for the white waist and dress.

"The honor girls sleep in honor rooms, sit at the honor table in the dining-room, and have privileges that the other girls don't have, which make the girls work all the harder to belong to the honor class."

DANGEROUS NEGRO BOY WILL BE SENT TO REFORM SCHOOL

Advertiser 8/27/16

Through the efforts of Lillian Dungee, probatio nofficer of the negroes of Montgomery and county, a dangerous negro boy has been placed in jail and will soon be on his way to the reform school at Mt. Meigs.

The boy is George Snipe, according to his name on the blotter at the police station but it is said his right surname is Gaines. He is twelve years old and about a week ago entered the Naftel home, No. 200 Pleasant avenue, while the family were away and remained there about three hours, ransacking the place. He turned household and personal effects upside down and stole $10, five of which was a $5 gold piece, some Buffalo nickels, old coins and pennies. The boy had the nerve to answer the telephone when some one called up the Naftel residence.

He told Lillian Dungee at the station that he had also taken $10 from a pocket book, left on a chair on the porch of a residence on High street. This robbery was never reported to the polcie.

Later in the day, after a visit to Mrs. John S. Bradford at No. 16 Grove street, Lillian Dungee, the probation officer, learned that Mrs. Bradford had missed $10 but did not know whether she had dropped it in the house or lost it elsewhere. The probation officer recovered over $8 of this money and the five dollar gold piece Gaines had stolen from the Naftel residence on Pleasant avenue. The watches were not found. The boy said he dropped one in a hole and another boy who saw him do it, and wanted a watch, promised to take him to Birmingham, if he gave him one, and must have gone back and taken the watch from its hiding place.

THE HUNTSVILLE REFORMATORY FOR NEGRO YOUTH TAKES ON NEW LIFE

Apr. 1916

The normal Index.

A special meeting of colored ministers, teachers, and business men was held Monday afternoon, April 17, in the Brandon Building to consider the welfare of the Negro Juvenile Offender, especially the wayward Negro girl. Mr. Kirby, Chief of Police, was scheduled to speak in order to tell of the problems the city Court has in dealing with youthful Negro crime. The larger problem of ways and means for the protection of colored women was also discussed. In the absence of Mr. Kirby a few general problems were discussed and the meeting adjourned till Monday April 24, at which time Mr. Kirby addressed the meeting.

In his speech Chief Kirby subscribed the support of the city administration in relieving Negro Juvenile Delinquency and in more definite protection to colored women. The Chief advocated a Negro probation officer and a permanent Negro organization to advise and assist the mayor and city administration in dealing with Negro crime. The movement is designed to reach the county and ultimately become state wide. After brief discussion the meeting adjourned to re-assemble for permanent organization Monday May the first.

FARM FOR BOYS

7/29/16

Birmingham, Mo., July 28.—One hundred acres of farm land was donated last Friday by James D. Bufton, white, 435 Gladstone boulevard, for the betterment of boys of the Race, who would otherwise be sent to the reform school. The boys will be taught farming. H. P. Ewing, 2516 Vine street, Kansas City, Mo., will have charge of the boys.

REPUBLIC

St. Louis, Mo.

NEGROES' REFORMATORY BUILDING WORK BEGINS

Constitution

The beginning of work on the new negroes' reformatory building on Baker's Ferry road was marked yesterday at noon by a gathering of the board of county commissioners. After an inspection of the plant the commissioners held a barbecue, in which they were joined by numerous friends and residents of the vicinity.

Negro Industrial School Opens May 15.

FULTON, Mo., May 3.—Robert S. Lamar, chairman of the Board of Managers of the Negro Industrial School at Tipton, announced to-day that it would be formally opened May 15. Fifty children from St. Louis and Kansas City now under the care of Juvenile Courts and other organizations probably will be received.

Home for Colored Boys.

Covington, Ga., June 8.—(Special.)—The Reed Home for Colored Boys, near this city, which Dihart Watts Pace, the founder, has directed for 33 years, dedicated a new school building today in memory of the late Annie Woods, of Boston, to be known as "The Annie Woods Memorial hall." The dedicatory address was given by Dr. H. H. Proctor, of Atlanta, who paid a high tribute to the founder of the institution for her unselfish labors. He urged the boys to follow her teachings and example. He congratulated them that they had the opportunity of living on a farm. Rev. E. P. Johnson, of Atlanta, chairman of the board of trustees, presided at the ceremonies. L. G. Watts, of Atlanta, treasurer of the board, took part in the exercises.